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**NEWS
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Ground Saucer Watch

**"CIVILIAN AERIAL PHENOMENA RESEARCH ORGANIZATION"
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DIRECTLY SPEAKING
by: William H. Spaulding

Where have all the UFO's gone? This is a question everyone has been asking. In this installment of Directly Speaking I would like to discuss the recent drought of UFO events. During the past two and a half years reports of unknown aerial phenomenon have diminished appreciably. To clarify: I am not implying that no unknown objects have been reported to the various authorities or UFO organizations. However, the statistical data on these events suggests a remarkable decrease in good, slightly mystifying occurrences. For the first time in modern day sightings, i.e., 1947 to the present, reports have not followed the cyclic rate of periodicity previously demonstrated.

In years past, the cyclic pattern of reports occurring approximately every five years and the localized geographical concentrations transpiring every 26 months, has failed to emerge. Now there is nearly total silence. Have the UFO's disappeared? Have witnesses to these events become smarter? Or is it simply a matter of the public and the media showing obvious signs of apathy?

The answer is most likely a combination of all factors. This organization like others, has been receiving some UFO reports. Most are considered average, and with little investigative work, the once-mysterious sighting can be readily identified to a natural/conventional source. The data shows that UFO's have most likely been with us all along, but the finite number of excellent reports is buried in the high quantity of poor reports. Even when the 'scientific prerequisites system' is applied to all the raw data, it has been extremely difficult to find a report that has all the qualities of a high strangeness index, multiple witnesses and a physical (trace) residue.

Apparently, the persons that report UFO incidents are becoming smarter and less emotional. Smarter in the sense, that there has been an obvious decrease in the reports of the planet Venus and conventional objects. The reaction to the few reports has been less emotional than in past years. Generally areas receiving media coverage on UFO sightings are followed by a rash of secondary reports, stimulated by the initial sighting(s) in a physiological chain of events. This chain reaction has been virtually non-existent.

While discussing the subject of UFO's, it is necessary to mention apathy. The apathy of the public is an important factor for consideration when assessing the reduction of UFO incidents. Apathy is high at this time, as a disappointed public is growing slightly annoyed with promises of 'proof of saucers'. The thirty plus year waiting game has taken its toll on ufology. After all, how does one top Star Wars or Close Encounters of the Third Kind?

The preceding negativeness was not meant to imply that UFO's will never be reported again or that the popularity of the subject will not reach

a new apogee. With less sightings and even less persons reporting the faddish phenomena, due to ridicule and a lack of knowledge of where to make a report, UFO researchers may find the eighties very boring. Then again, maybe something will happen to generate new life into a time-tired subject.

NEW SPACE TELESCOPE - TO SPOT PLANETS OF OTHER STARS: GSW STAFF REPORT

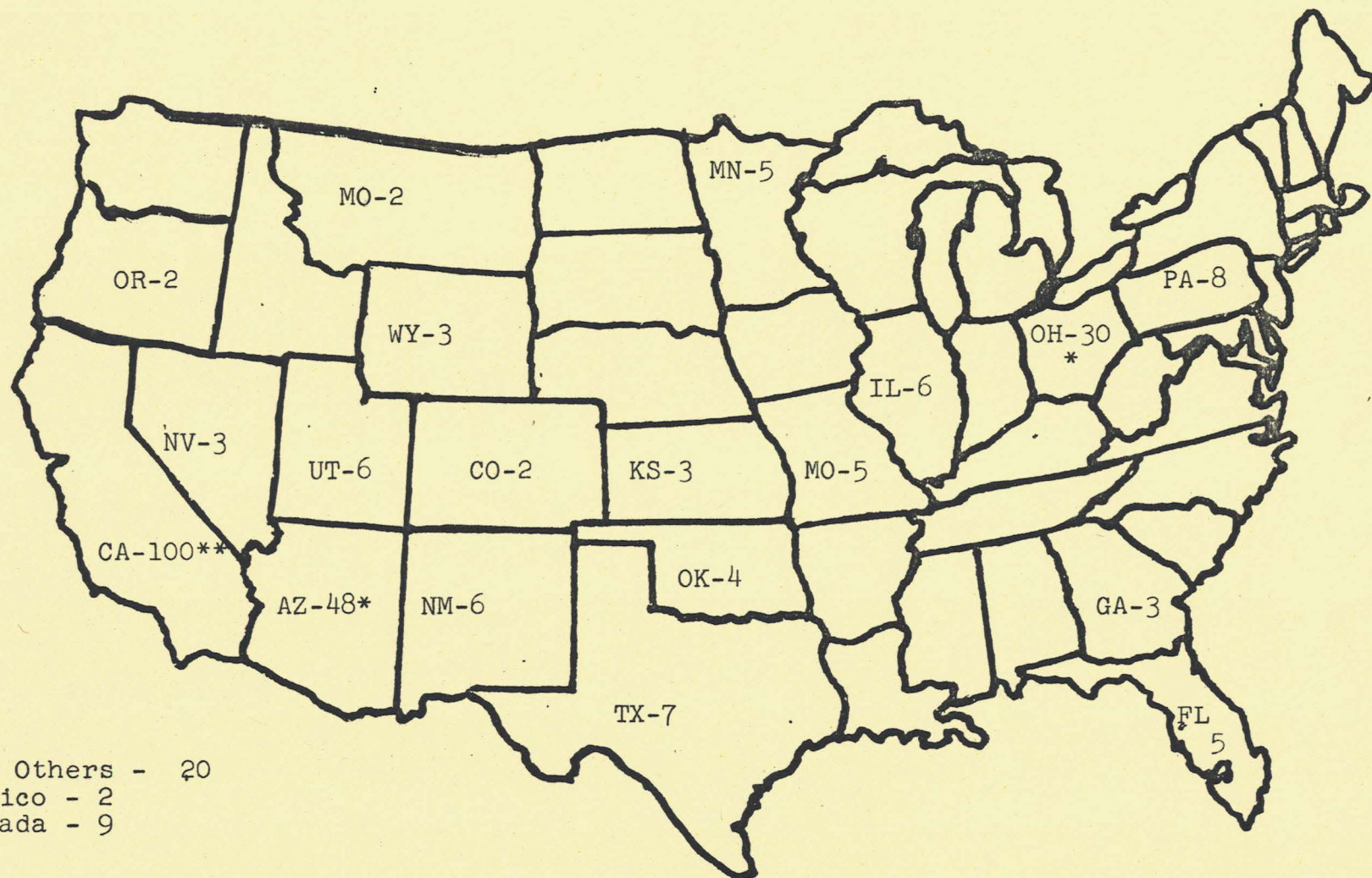
An Austrian astronomer believes the new space telescope, now expected to scan the heavens by 1985, could provide a first look at a planet outside the solar system. The orbiting observatory will carry out the planetary search in a direct, quick and effective way. Dr. Karl Rakos recently reported at an International Astronomical Union Colloquium.

The space scope data, was reviewed with enthusiasm, because it will afford a view free from the optical distortions of Earth's atmosphere. When the space shuttle, parks the instrument in a 310-mile high orbit, two separate photographic systems aboard will be mated to a 94-inch-diameter mirror/scope system. One of the systems will carry cornagraphic equipment that will allow examination of "faint structures close to the bright (stars)objects." This would be accomplished with computer enhancement techniques (similar to those that GSW utilizes to evaluate purported UO photographs), by masking the brighter images in order to observe the faint structures - like planets.

Rather than start out in search of a planet, which is a problematic approach according to Dr. Rakos, the scope would track stars that appear to "jiggle" in their orbit. Although all the stars move, only those tugged by the gravity of satellites will wobble.

When asked the standard rhetorical question: If an alien astronomer peered from another solar system at our sun, would he suspect a surrounding planetary system? The reply was basic to physical laws, of the universe, "If that alien astronomer had our knowledge and our telescopes, he might, but it would take a very long time". It would probably take a few years to determine if our sun's wobbles were due to gravity. Due to the great length of the planetary orbits, the alien observer might require a century to recognize the existence of the larger planets, and he "still would not know about the Earth, because it is too small."

The space scope will have the technology to look 14 billion light-years into space, the time when the Milky Way was forming. In terrestrial terms, it will be able to focus on 'dime-sized' images 400 miles distant.



All Others - 20
 Mexico - 2
 Canada - 9

MAP OF SIGHTINGS

Sightings logged in by GSW-East & West. All sightings do not constitute real "UFO's".

1. 277 called-in reports of UFO's.

2. 30 Reports (hard copy) received.

3. Unknown rate (%) this period -April 1981 through July 1981 1.4 percent

4. AZ numbers do not include the Phoenix based advertisement airplanes.

These sightings cover the period of April 1981 through July 1981.

*46 sightings attributed to various bright stars, the planet Venus and other celestial and conventional misinterpretations.

**Includes Vandenburg AFB missile launch in June 1981

ABDUCTIONS/CONTACTS! WHO'S KIDDING YOU?
by: William H. Spaulding

Abductions and contacts by purported creatures of UFO's have existed, at least in UFO literature, for years to the disbelief of numerous researchers. To others, it was a welcome relief from the mundane saucer sightings. After all, so many UFO researchers have made that quantum jump from, "we now know that saucers exist" to "who is piloting these machines", and in the process violated all logic and established scientific investigative methods.

Do we actually know, beyond a shadow of doubt, that UFO's exist? Do we know what UFO's represent? This writer feels that all we can say with any authority, at this time, is that the UFO phenomena exists. It is extremely premature to worry about the 'pilots' of the saucers when so little concrete data exists on the basic UFO phenomenon.

Abductions had to enter the world of saucer research, no matter how hard certain investigators attempted to stop this movement. A prime example of negative close encounter belief comes from the past-NICAP director, Donald Keyhoe. He continually lambasted the personage connected with the saucer abductions and contact cases. Keyhoe's philosophy simply stated, said it was "acceptable" to believe in UFO's as real, viable devices, but it was preposterous to believe in these contact stories. For years NICAP's actions on these events, kept the interested populous in check, and subsequently the sparse interest by the 'fringe' element of ufology subsided.

But a faltering NICAP organization and a total lack of central UFO guidance, collectively lead to new ideas and contact stories with space beings started to gain a rapid increase in popularity. Aided by some UFO researchers, the ever-increasing popular tabloids, and the classic, "favorite" cases like Betty & Barney Hill, the contact/abduction syndrome was off and running.

What could be the possibilities for these close encounter events? The following listing is considered the best choices by most researchers:

1. All events in this category are hoaxes.
2. Some events are attributable to a 'real' physical incident and a psychological manifestation, whereas the witness claims or believes he has had a close encounter with space creatures.
3. All events are real as well-supported by the high volume of incidents reported in all western civilizations.

4. A small residue of these events are staged as part of a manipulation on the body politic to frame social and thinking control by authorities within the U.S. government intelligence agencies.

CATEGORY ONE -

Of all these possible explanations the easiest to understand is number one, whereas, all events are hoaxes. Unfortunately, this theory like other similar explanations which categorize by stereotyping, falls short as a logical blanket answer. It is a common mistake by anyone attempting to provide answers to the UFO problem or a specific segment of the same, to use an all encompassing explanation. It does not matter if a person is pro or anti-UFO in their belief, as it is a time-proven mistake to attempt the shotgun approach to UFO explanations.

Yet, in fairness to this possibility, it is easy to understand why many individuals think negatively about this facet of ufology. Going back to the early fifties, we find the ravings of George Adamski, which included his famous California desert encounter in which he purportedly talked to Venusians.

Now whether Mr. Adamski deliberately started to concoct a hoax or maybe he was a victim of a Federal manipulation, and by sheer accident and the success of his book Flying Saucers Have Landed, the end result was unbelievable. Even today, years after George Adamski's death (1965) hoards of "contactees" still "believe" in George and his pseudo-religious teachings.

Yet, with reference to Adamski and the volume of similar world-wide contacts, serious ufologists shun Adamski-beliefs and follow in the footsteps of Major Keyhoe. It was permissible to 'believe' in saucers but not contact with the pilots of these machines. However, the Adamski affair posed a large problem for all researchers who followed the Keyhoe system. They had been conditioned (the writer included) to believe in physical, nuts-and-bolts, hardware from another world, and we probably expected that one of the saucers would eventually land and make some type of overt contact. But, when it occurred with Adamski, it did not follow the pre-hypothesized system, because it was too obscure.

Out of this case alone, Adamski, with or without help, split the ranks of saucer enthusiasts into two (2) major groupings:

A) Those who outrightly believe in Adamski's story and B) those who vigorously opposed the claims, believing that 'real' spacemen would have the proper intelligence to make "proper" contact with the men of Earth's sciences. All of us are still waiting for this to occur!

When serious researchers looked at Adamski's proof, his stories and photographs held no evidence and the division of the physical believers and the fringe cultists reached new proportions. But Adamski's teachings and followers did not die. Today his stories permeate western culture.

Total blind faith opposing logical scientific fact. It's no wonder the vast percentage of persons who think this type of UFO event is pure hoax based on the small amount of strong evidence.

However, the fringe element of UFO's has caused still another division. Some prominent researchers have stated that UFO cases of abductions are different than a contact case, and support this claim with the following logic. "Since there are so many similar cases they must be real". So now the close encounter type cases have three popular groupings among researchers:

- A) Those persons who reject all cases in this category -
- B) Those who believe in voice and mental communication with space races with a definite religious trend and -
- C) Those that reject both groupings A & B and strongly support the abduction theory as described below.

The abduction cases, as opposed to contact cases, are those that are devoid of communication and trips to other planets and generally have the scenario of "missing time and medical examinations of the claimee". These events, however, always lack physical evidence and are supported by PSE, polygraph testing and regressive hypnosis. Yet, research has shown that a vast majority of these cases are fraudulent and the "scientific" methodology of hypnosis and lie detector testing was devoid of data, especially in the hands of a non-expert operator. Still these same researchers persist that UFO abductions are plausible because they are different than the contact stories and do not violate the Keyhoe method of saucer belief.

There have been numerous technical papers written outlining the failures of subjective PSE and hypnosis testing in the hands of non-professionals. Over half of the States in this country outlaw PSE testing as a viable method to extract testimony due to it's less than 20 percent accuracy, regardless who was operating the device. Still, this does not stop the UFO researcher. They maintain the volume of similar reports, from a vast demographic distribution, well-support their theory of "the next logical progression in UFO events".

CATEGORY TWO -

The second category of this type of event is more difficult to comprehend, yet it is possible that a witness could have a physical sighting of the UFO phenomenon and later claim that a psychological encounter transpired. Generally these latent revelations are surfaced with regressive hypnosis. It truly surprises me that so many researchers will authenticate a Close Encounter of the Third Kind based on this type of subjective testing and substantiation.

This is not to imply that all hypnosis results are fraudulent, it simply infers that additional data and professional testing is required prior to validating an abduction case based on a single hypnosis session

by a non-medical doctor. Some current research by Dr. Lawson, from the University of Long Beach (California), with regressive hypnosis, is revealing some interesting results. His numerous experiments with hypnosis techniques have found less than satisfactory results. In a majority of the cases the witnesses (volunteer test subjects) related "stories" of fantasy similar to the same type being reported by the "UFO" witness of contact/abduction cases. It was conclusively proven that simple suggestion from the hypnotherapist can frame the basis of the story for the witness.

Too many cases unfortunately have had improper testing performed and during this testing process the UFO event becomes a believable story to the witness and the novice tester. News accounts twist the results of the tests and journalistically interject the objective manner of the evaluation, which further enhances the story. The witness(es) now has gained a rapport with the hypnotist and has additional "faith" in the encounter event. On-lookers and enthusiasts now claim that this particular story is similar to previous encounters and that the event is established as 'real' beyond reasonable doubt.

Now why should we believe this type of event over that of a typical sighting of a UFO that lacks the sensational portion of the close encounter? Unfortunately, too many people in the field of UFO's place credence in the close encounter cases. In this writer's opinion, and it's been proven, that it's too easy to make the transition from a UFO sighting to a UFO-creature abduction case. Believability of close encounters, in the minds of many, is proper and still appears as a middle-of-the-road approach to the phenomenon. After all, it's an avenue many times removed from the "kooks".

How does the abduction encounter vary from the Adamski-type cases? Many envision abductions as more "believable" and closer to the logic of the Keyhoe system of UFO-behavioral criteria. Sure an abduction encounter is void of the purported communication between the 'alien' kidnapper and the victim and the case is loaded with stories of "missing time" and "medical examinations". But these encounters do not jeopardize the popular premise of physical ETH-type incidents!

Still many cases in this category violate the Hynek prerequisite (1) system, therefore; multiple witnesses and physical (trace) evidence, although the high strangeness index is obvious. The Hynek prerequisite system is frequently overlooked by the saucer investigator and close encounters, as previously described, are still pursued as the missing or final evidence in the UFO mystery.

But what happens when a "good" abduction case provides physical evidence, such as the Betty & Barney Hill starmap or if the event takes place during a high cycle period of reports, such as the Pascagoula, MS incident? To many researchers, they think they have hit saucer paydirt!

The Hill's starmap caused an unfortunate claim of events that was motivated by the desire of ufologists to find hard proof after the

(1) Named after Dr. J. Allen Hynek, past scientific consultant to the U.S. Air Force's Project Blue Book.

favorable test results of Dr. Simon's hypnosis sessions. The starmap which was drawn by Betty Hill in the early sixties, was purportedly observed by the witness aboard the spaceship. Year's later after a detailed search by Mrs. Fish, the map was "located in a vast star system". The problem with the logic applied to this map is that other scientists have located dozens of similar star systems by just "connecting the dots" in the proper sequence. Therefore, the conclusion is that the map proves nothing.

The Pascagoula incident occurred during the flap of 1973. Dozens of UFO reports were being reported and the bizarre case of Pascagoula made the headlines by two prominent researchers - Drs. Hynek and Harder. Although no physical evidence was ever uncovered, the reports reaching the media stated the "sincerity of the witnesses" and the favorable test results of the hypnosis. Following the typical pattern of UFO researchers, the case was a "classic" example of abductions and this incident set the stage for future cases of this type.

CATEGORY THREE -

Probably the least plausible category of close encounter events is the assumption that they are all real, bona fide occurrences. This is a stereotyping to the tenth power and foolish logic. Much of the evidence of this category comes from researchers insisting that the theory is a global phenomenon. To wit: How can the witness in South America report an identical experience as the person in the United States years previous, unless the events were real?

Yet researchers are relying on the investigation techniques of unknown researchers. What methods did the investigator use to quantify the event? Why have researchers overlooked the fact that writings on abductions and contacts have permeated the world for years? In fact many foreign UFO groups build their memberships on this segment of the UFO mystery. It was only after certain UFO researchers of reputation started to look at these close encounters, did they gain any noticable prominence.

Keyhoe's program to chasetise the USAF kept these encounter stories out of respectable UFO literature for years. But when the taboo crumbled, the gates opened up and the funamentalist researcher was finding himself overwhelmed by the influx of the fringe element.

When one looks at the events in South America it is apparent that many of these cases are suspect and lack evidence. Although a few cases hold up to a cursory scientific approach, which by the way, has never been defined for UFO research, the majority of the South American cases can be explained to the culture reporting the phenomenon. In a country that is overflowing with extreme religious beliefs, cultist tendencies and superstitions, many of the subjective UFO events can be placed in proper perspective with little effort.

Yet, some of the reports persist as a 'real' event, whereas "something happened to the witness(es)"! But that "something" is a wide gap from outer space visitations. Since many serious researchers have spent so much time studying these cases, surely it would be disheartening

to imply that it all has been a waste of time. It appears to this writer that the field needs to establish immediate criteria for contactee/abduction cases and start on a program to cull the obvious hoaxes from the suspect and potentially valuable cases.

What scientific methods or technology can be used on verification of a witness and their story? In this writer's opinion, as an aid to all researchers, a manual or operating procedure should be generated that delineates the specific testing requirements for these cases. The following is considered the minimal acceptable requirements:

1. A comprehensive polygraph test initiated by a certified polygraph operator with a minimum of five years experience.
2. A second polygraph test to verify the results of the first, by a different, yet equally competent operator.
3. Hypnosis performed by a competent medical doctor with at least five years experience in medical-related hypnosis work.
4. A physical examination, including body fluid testing, by a professional medical doctor, with emphasis on hallucinogenic drugs in the system.
5. A complete medical history of the witness, as applicable, and if available.
6. A tape recording of the sighting/encounter narrative and the testing procedure described in Items 1, 2 and 3.
7. Any case older than 60 days from the alleged 'encounter' date, shall not be evaluated as too much time has transpired.
8. Photographs should be taken of any important detail pertinent to the sighting, i.e., a mark on the witness' body or a peculiar marking near the sighting area, the witness' car, etc.
9. Electrical and/or mechanical devices that "suffered" purported failure modes must be evaluated by competent service technicians to determine the reason(s) for the failure. These devices refer to vehicles, watches and other machines that have been reported to malfunction during an observation of the UFO phenomenon and/or an encounter with occupants of "spacecraft".

Granted, following the above criteria will not solve the entire mystery, but standardization in investigative methodology will start to establish a data base and quickly remove most of the hoaxed cases and those presently considered borderline by some saucer enthusiasts.

CATEGORY FOUR -

The last category of close encounter event possibilities, evaluates the potential of a manipulation by government conspirators, for the purpose of enhancing the saucer saga with a few false encounters. This theory will be offensive to both the anti-ufologist, to whom all cases are hoaxed and the pro-researchers, with a strong belief in extra-terrestrial visitations. Yet this theory is more plausible than the others in a logical sense. Since many of the serious researchers agree that close encounters are not all real or hoaxes, and probably a combination of both, then a hypothesis explaining some of the fundamental facts in these highly subjective cases may make more sense.

Since the tools used to investigate the abduction/close encounter are extremely subjective and are solely dependent upon the expertise of the technician, most, if not all data retrieved from these cases is erroneous. Even the criteria of investigation previously detailed, will fail bitterly, if the analyses is performed by non-professionals. I think most pro-UFO researchers, that support close encounters, would be hard pressed for a list of cases that underwent a total scientific evaluation/technique. There are too many suggestive theories and twice as many assumptions made on these events.

How can anyone in the field accept one case and reject dozens of others? What separates the fine line between the so-called "real" and hoax encounters? Better data or testing techniques? More plausible witnesses? Continued gullibility by the investigators? It's easy to understand why the critics can insult this type of UFO encounter based on what has transpired to date.

However, let's assume that someone within the government intelligence community, possibly a secret component of the CIA or the super-secret NRO (National Reconnaissance Organization), has a need to enhance saucers or deliberately misdirect the research being conducted on the phenomenon. Or possibly there's a higher prioritized reason to conceal government saucer activity. A theory of purported mind control and psychological testing by the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) and the CIA has been forwarded to the writer. The need for mind control, as a psychological offensive or defensive weapon system, has been paramount with the Federal government since 1951, and is well-supported by numerous documents obtained under the FOIA (Freedom of Information Act).

A typical scenario of covert mind control testing could easily transpire by using the saucer story as a cover. It would be quite simple to create a saucer aura by publicly stating that UFO's do not exist or infer that "unbalanced" persons report seeing the phenomenon. Then stage a UFO sighting. Through the use of drugs or suggestive means, the witness would experience a "real" close encounter. The value of a few experiments of this type would be overwhelming. The test subjects would be ideal and totally unsuspecting. Since most individuals do not believe in UFO's and are well-aware of the automatic 'crackpot' label that goes with individuals who report weird encounters, the witness

would subconsciously disregard the reality due to this pre-conditioning and the experiment would provide much better data than a controlled test with volunteer subjects.

Additionally, valuable data would be obtained on the interface of the subject witness with the persons responsible for the testing, the reaction of UFO publications and other media and finally the reactions of the public to such a 'sensational' event. It is obvious that a lot of information could be obtained from one simple staged close encounter.

Another reason to stage a close encounter on unwitting witnesses would be the promotion of pro-saucer theories, therefore, outer space visitations, to offset the real reason or cause of saucer reports. It could be the government wants the public to keep the possibility of outerspace-oriented saucers on their minds to distract from the primary reasons of periodic UFO reports which could possibly involve the government's intervention of the public's lives (or at least their minds), a perfect cover for clandestine weapon system testing and as a useful ruse to offset a political situation.

It is important to understand that only a few staged incidents will be required to serve the purpose of the ruse. It will not require hundreds of events or conspirators. To further quantify the theory of staged events, researchers need to carefully analyze the data from the foreign countries, especially those in South America and then compare the data to the cases in the U.S. If most of the South American events deteriorate under evaluation and can be attributed to superstitions, hoaxes or religious origins, then the few 'good' cases in the United States will have more significance. This culling will establish patterns to close encounter/abduction cases that can be helpful in future reports and help reduce the aura associated with the global extent of close encounters.

Regardless to which theory is the most accurate, the important fact to remember is the total lack of data to support any single or combination of these explanations. At present, the major question that continually arises with these incidents concerns the fact that a lot of people are worried about the origin of the 'space race' piloting the UFO's and no one has yet proven what a UFO really is.

The greater the amount of wild hypothesizing attributed to these cases the less anyone of reputation is going to take them seriously. Unless the field immediately implements scientific controls over the investigation into these cases, the data will remain ambiguous and useless.

Could it be that 'select' individuals, like George Adamski, were deliberately fooling the public and other cases like the Betty and Barney Hill abduction were nothing more than experiments in manipulation? The time has come for all researchers to seriously ask the question - who's been fooling me?

POSTSCRIPT -

Still, many researchers will argue that there have been numerous landings, contacts and crashes of saucers with their occupants. Their logic indicates that the government has always managed to spirit away the remains to secret bases. However, this argument totally misses the point. No government monitoring program could ever keep track of all the UFO flights and landings all over the world as implied by the thousands of saucer reports. There is no way such a program could prevent the truth from becoming known to the public, especially with a landing or crash near a large metropolitan area, unless the government had prior knowledge of a "crash" in advance, such as a military test that was being tracked and went astray.

Cross-stateline testing of airfoils and rockets I am sure have accounted for some of the purported incidents. Standard operating policy would automatically establish a aura of secrecy and most assuredly lead to more saucer rumors. When the "more popular" crashed saucers stories were evaluated for patterns, one will find the geographical distribution extremely close to testing bases/areas. If someone in the government really needed or wanted to cover an experiment gone wrong, as in the case of accidental death(s) or potential bad publicity, then the deliberate leaking of a saucer story would certainly serve the purpose.

It is this writers' opinion that the landing of saucers and close encounters with space creatures must be completely studied before the assumption of contact with outerspace visitors can be publicly proclaimed.

PROSECUTORS, WIDOW QUESTION BAN
ON EVIDENCE GAINED FROM HYPNOSIS
(from Arizona Republic - April 1981)

A pair of Arizona Supreme Court decisions blocking the use in court of testimony from witnesses hypnotized during criminal investigations has left police and prosecutors doubting whether they can use hypnosis as a tool.

The decisions have cost the state at least two murder cases and prompted a stunned Apache Junction widow to begin a petition drive in hopes of persuading the justices to change their minds.

A Feb. 3 Supreme Court opinion that testimony from hypnosis can be inaccurate has left law-enforcement agents especially bewildered and insecure about using hypnosis.

The opinion appears to rule out its use altogether because it bars the trial testimony of anyone who was hypnotized to recall evidence, said William Schafer, chief of the criminal division of the state attorney general's office.

"Police and prosecutors are getting mixed signals", he said. "Some continue to use it, while other prosecutors are not. There's a great deal of confusion."

Pinal County has stopped using hypnosis, County Attorney Roy Mendoza said.

On March 17, the court declined to reconsider the ruling of Feb. 3, 1981.

"The use of hypnosis to aid in accurate memory recall is not yet generally accepted," the court said. "It is generally agreed that hypnosis is a state of altered consciousness and heightened suggestibility in which the subject is prone to experience distortions of reality, false memories, fantasies and confabulations (the 'filling in of memory gaps with false memories or inaccurate bits of information')."

"This court will consider testimony from witnesses who have been questioned under hypnosis regarding the subject of their offered testimony to be inadmissible in criminal trials from the time of the hypnotic session forward."

* * * * *

HYPNOSIS IN COURTS:
STILL ON TRIAL
by Larry Bodine and Douglas Lavine

It was the last resort for the police. They had to find a breakthrough or drop the case. The detectives had brought Jane, a resident of a New Jersey suburb of New York City to a Manhattan psychiatrist. The doctor had just hypnotized her and was asking her to relive in her mind the night of the crime.

She had been sound asleep in her bedroom three weeks earlier when a man broke in and attacked her with a knife. She was so traumatized by the nightmarish assault that she couldn't remember a thing.

Deep in a hypnotic trance Jane began to see things she couldn't remember before. Slowly she described the attacker's hair, his wrinkles, a white shirt under his jacket. The psychiatrist asked if she knew the attacker.

"Yes"

"Is it David?" a detective asked, referring to her husband, who was one of the suspects.

"No"

"Is it Paul?" the detective asked.

Jane began to cry hysterically, "Yes" she sobbed. The police immediately arrested Paul, the woman's former husband.

It appeared as if another crime had been solved by an ancient but until recently unused evidentiary tool: hypnosis. Despite its increasing use, courts around the country are facing tricky questions on just how trustworthy hypnosis is.

In Janes' case a New Jersey judge held an exhaustive hearing and discovered she had a sizable capacity to fantasize and was very susceptible to pressure. This was important because the psychiatrist had dropped little details into his questions that Jane incorporated into her answers under hypnosis. After the hypnosis session she still felt unsure of the attacker's identity. But the police had persuaded her to testify by mentioning that the attacker might return and leave her children motherless. There were also some inconsistencies: Jane had insisted that Paul had remarried a domineering woman, but in fact he was still single. Finally, one of the suspects, David, had accompanied her on the trip to the psychiatrist and she was afraid the police might take him away.

Considering all this, the judge concluded that Jane's hypnotically jogged memory was not reliable and that she could not testify. His decision was in line with decisions by courts in Arizona and Minnesota. On the other hand, judges in Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, and Oregon have allowed testimony from witnesses whose memories have been refreshed by hypnosis. The U.S. Supreme Court has not taken up the question.

Part of the problem surrounding the courtroom use of hypnosis is that it is still viewed by many people as black magic. Indeed, throughout history it has stirred passionate debate. Hypnotic phenomena were known centuries ago to the Persian Magi and Indian yogis and fakirs. But only when the Viennese physician Franz Anton Mesmer began to study hypnotism systematically in the Eighteenth Century did it gain some respectability. Unfortunately, its use-and misuse-by magicians, medicine men, and quacks clouded its reputation and left hypnosis shrouded in the mystery that still surrounds it.

What exactly is hypnosis? Experts don't agree. But all say there is

nothing mysterious or magical about it. Stedman's Medical Dictionary calls it "an artificially induced trance-like state resembling somnambulism in which the subject is highly susceptible to suggestion, oblivious to all else, and responds readily to the commands of the hypnotist."

"Hypnosis is not hocus-pocus or a wild, trance-like state. It's a very natural, normal state of mind," says Elvin L. Gentry, a Colorado Springs, Colorado, lawyer who is a director of the Institute of Forensic and Investigative Hypnosis. In this altered state of consciousness, a hypnotized person can concentrate on a particular point, avoiding the distractions that normally occur in the waking state. Furthermore, fears that suppress a person's memory of a traumatic event can be mentally set aside. As a result, a person often can recall facts long ago forgotten or psychologically blocked. This is hypnosis's greatest strength.

But as the dictionary definition notes, the hypnotized person tends to be very open to suggestion, losing critical judgment of thoughts, ideas, or advice. People under hypnosis can still fantasize and be manipulated - or can even lie intentionally. This is hypnosis's greatest weakness. Because of the dangers involved in its use, the success of hypnosis has been limited thus far to the investigative stage of law enforcement. In the typical case the police will hypnotize a crime victim or witness and try to extract details such as the license plate of a car or the location of critical evidence. Such recollections can then be checked to ensure reliability. But perplexing problems arise when attempts are made to introduce in court recollections elicited with hypnosis.

"You don't ever know whether you have testimony created by hypnosis or whether it was in fact refreshed by hypnosis," says Dr. Martin Orne, editor of the International Journal of Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis. "Until we have hard evidence of the differences between these two things, we can't distinguish between helping an eyewitness to remember what he saw versus creating an eyewitness who never was."

In other words, says Orne, there is no way to prove conclusively that hypnotically induced testimony is accurate. He therefore argues that testimony induced by hypnosis should not be permitted in a trial. Martin Reiser, a clinical psychologist with the Los Angeles Police Department, sees things differently. He says that the department has used hypnosis in 500 cases in the past five years and has corroborated the information elicited in 90 percent of the cases where follow-up investigations have been conducted. With that kind of a track record for hypnosis, he sees no reason why hypnotically induced testimony shouldn't be permitted as trial evidence: "If it's done properly and there's adequate cross-examination, there should be no question as to its admissibility in court but only a question of how much weight should be given the testimony. It's just a tool. There's nothing magical about it."

It is established that scientific procedures and tests cannot be presented as evidence in a trial unless they have been generally accepted by the scientific community as reliable methods. In a recent case in Minnesota, hypnosis flunked the test and demonstrated why it has not yet gained wide acceptance.

In the Minnesota case police found a young woman who said she had been in an accident. She was cut and bleeding but couldn't remember any details of what had happened.

Under hypnosis she said she had met a man at a bar and that he took her to a motel room and stabbed her. The man was arrested and the prosecution wanted her to testify against him at his trial. But the judge refused to let her take the witness stand.

The judge observed that hypnosis is very valuable as an investigative tool to develop leads that can be verified but added: "No expert can determine whether memory retrieved by hypnosis...is truth, falsehood, or confabulation - a filling of gaps with fantasy. Such results are not scientifically reliable as accurate."

Evidence in the case tended to confirm the fears of the experts that the woman's hypnotically jogged testimony was a mix of fact and fantasy. During the trance she said the man drove a black motorcycle of a certain make. In fact he drove a maroon motorcycle of another make. She also said that earlier in the day of the incident she had eaten pizza, but she was at a restaurant that didn't serve pizza. Such details often spell the difference between guilt and innocence.

"In addition to its historical unreliability," the judge continued, "a 'memory' produced under hypnosis becomes hardened in the subject's mind...It would be impossible to cross-examine such a witness in any meaningful way."

This and other rulings will not end the use of hypnosis in solving crimes. But widespread courtroom use apparently still awaits firmer evidence that hypnosis is more memory revival than mind control.

--- Larry Bodine, a law student, is an assistant editor at the National Law Journal. Douglas Lavine is a lawyer and journalist.

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AGENCY UNDER FIRE FOR HIGH
SECRECY, BUDGET OVERRUNS

from New York Times

EDITOR'S NOTE: GSW has learned, via the FOIA & CIA lawsuit that the subject's Office of Scientific Intelligence has been analyzing UFO data since its inception in 1948. The UFO reports originate from both domestic and foreign sources. The domestic data is collected in the following manner:

A) From the Air Force, through the Pentagon's Office of Current Intelligence.

- B) From the Domestic Operations Division's (known also as the Contact Division) offices in approximately 20 American cities, via the Office of Communication's CIACOM network.
- C) From other intelligence agencies, such as the DIA, NSA and NRO - National Reconnaissance Organization, via the integrations with these agencies' communication networks.

Of particular interest is the NRO, which this organization feels is the main operation behind the covert UFO activities existing today. The following article from the New York Times delineates the power of this intelligence agency.

WASHINGTON - A U.S. intelligence agency with a budget twice that of the CIA is coming under criticism by the Reagan administration for cost overruns and its secrecy.

The existence of the National Reconnaissance Office is officially classified. In the intelligence community, it is known as a "black" operation, meaning that nothing about its work or the identity of its officials is subject to public scrutiny.

The mission of the office, according to scarce reports that have arisen over the years, is to oversee the development and operation of spy satellites used to photograph foreign territory and to monitor international communications.

Its budget, hidden in Air Force operations, exceeds \$2 billion a year, according to government officials. By comparison, the CIA's budget is about \$1 billion.

Some officials, including senior Reagan administration aides, are concerned that the wholesale secrecy surrounding the office has debased the value of other security classifications. The office's classification can be reduced or eliminated by presidential order.

Others in and out of the government believe the office has used its secret status to shield abuses and a history of cost overruns.

Specifically, documents released by the CIA under the Freedom of Information Act disclose that satellites operated by the reconnaissance office were used in the late 1960s and early 1970s to photograph anti-war demonstrations and urban riots in an apparent effort to determine crowd size and the activity involved. The documents were released, some in 1979 and some in recent weeks, to the Center for National Security Studies, a privately financed research organization often critical of American intelligence activities.

Photographing public gatherings or demonstrations by satellite would not necessarily be illegal, according to officials. The use of such photographs by the CIA for domestic intelligence gathering, however, would have violated prohibitions against agency operations in the United States.

The most advanced photo-reconnaissance satellites, using cameras with powerful lenses, can produce clear pictures of cars, trucks and even individuals from orbits 100 miles high, officials said.

A former official of the reconnaissance office also confirmed that projects managed by the office have run as much as 100 percent over budget. Other officials familiar with the office's budget said excess costs have reached four or five times projected totals.

The reconnaissance office contracts with companies such as the Lockheed Corp. and the Hughes Aircraft Co. for the design and manufacture of satellites. Government officials said the office's extra expenditures could be justified only partially by the advanced technology required in satellite development.

"Some of the overruns raise questions about proper management of the program", said a Senate staff member familiar with the reconnaissance office. He, as well as senior government officials interviewed, asked not to be identified because of the secrecy governing the office. The budget and staff of the reconnaissance office are hidden in Air Force operations, officials said. Its director normally is the under-secretary of the Air Force or the assistant secretary of research and development.

Congressional oversight is handled by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

When a prospective Air Force undersecretary or assistant secretary goes before the full Senate for confirmation, no mention is made of the office's dual responsibilities. One senator on the Intelligence Committee estimated that two-thirds of his Senate colleagues would not know they were simultaneously voting to approve the head of the reconnaissance office.

When asked about the office, Herbert E. Hetu, chief spokesman for the CIA, said, "We can't even discuss the name." Officials said the reconnaissance office was established in 1961 to exploit the nations' early surveillance satellites. It took over a reconnaissance project run by the CIA, which had developed the U-2 reconnaissance plane.

Many intelligence officials consider the secrecy an anachronism. "Everyone knows we fly satellites to spy on the Soviets and to help verify arms-limitation agreements," one said. "It no longer makes any sense to cloak the whole program in secrecy."

One concern, they said, is that government acknowledgement of the reconnaissance office's work might prompt the Soviet Union to break an unstated understanding between the two superpowers that each will tolerate the use of reconnaissance satellites by the other to collect intelligence on more than arms-limitation verification. The Soviet Union, for example, could take steps to protect itself from reconnaissance by encoding more of its communications or even by attacking American satellites.

A second reason cited is the sensitive nature of the technology involved. "Once we start answering questions and opening doors, where do we stop?" one Department of Defense Official asked.

CENTER CONFERENCE ANNOUNCEMENT

Preliminary plans for the CUFOS conference are now complete and we would like to share them with you and your colleagues.

LOCATION: The Midland Hotel in Chicago's Loop, at 172 W. Adams St. The hotel is one block from Sear's Tower and 4 blocks from State St. You will find enclosed a room reservation card and a note regarding payment. Please use the card to make your reservations.

DATES: Friday, September 25 - Evening session only

Saturday, September 26 - Full day

Sunday, September 27 - 9:00 AM to 3:00 PM, approximately

CONFERENCE FEE: The full registration fee is \$35.00, including admission to all sessions, abstracts of papers, and coffee breaks on Saturday and Sunday. Due to the nature of the meeting, no reduced registration fees for one or two days will be offered. Deadline for reservation is September 1, 1981. No meals are planned for the participants.

ROOM RESERVATIONS: Each attendee will be responsible for reservations, room cost, tax, and incidental charges. Arrangements for arrival before September 25 or departure after September 27 can, within reason, be accomodated.

TRANSPORTATION: Continental Air Transport bus service is available from Chicago's O'Hare Airport. Parking is available close to the hotel.

FORMAT: No speakers have as yet been selected, so we encourage you to send in your paper soon. The time suggested for each paper, one hour, is only approximate, but is designed to allow ample discussion time. Shorter papers that have been accepted will of course be presented. It is anticipated that one or more workshops may be held in addition to the main sessions. Papers for which there is no time will be included in the Proceedings but not presented. Announcements regarding selected papers will be made in the Associate Newsletter or a later mailing.

REGISTRATION FORM - 1981 CUFOS SYMPOSIUM

NAME _____ ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____ TELEPHONE: _____

The registration fee of \$35.00 includes admission to all sessions, abstracts of papers, and coffee breaks on Saturday and Sunday. Make checks payable to CUFOS and send with this form to P.O. Box 1402, Evanston, IL 60204. Questions regarding the conference can be directed to Mark Rodeghier at the CUFOS office. Additional information will be sent to those registering at a later date.

-20-
DESPITE DOOMSDAY WARNING, SENATE APPROVES
\$20 MILLION FOR NERVE-GAS PLANT

In an article from United Press International dated May 22, 1981, a report which delineates the expanded efforts of the U.S. Government to spend additional monies on nerve-gas warfare, adds greater credence to the recent article, The Federal Hypothesis, that appeared in the April 1981 issue of the GSW News Bulletin. Highlights from the UPI article follows which many of GSW's researchers feel is a continuation of the government's clandestine activities in germ/nerve warfare testing related to the cattle mutilation mystery.

"WASHINGTON - The Senate narrowly approved President Reagan's request for \$20 million to equip an Arkansas plant to produce nerve gas, despite a warning that it "could bring disaster to this Earth."

By a 50-48 vote, the Senate rejected a motion to sidetrack the provision, then approved the funds by voice vote. The amendment was attached to the \$12.8 billion supplemental spending bill for this year. The House version of the spending measure also includes the funds for the controversial project, and, thus, the money is expected to be part of any final bill.

"My God, is there no limit to the voracious appetite that the military wants to suck up here?" shouted Sen. Mark Hatfield, R-Ore., a longtime foe of military spending and chairman of the Appropriations Committee that cut out the money. He said the entire program could cost as much as \$4 billion. "This is insane," Hatfield said. "This is launching us into a system that could bring disaster to this Earth."

Sen. John Warner, R-Va., chief sponsor of the amendment and a former Navy secretary, said the plant is needed to deal with "the ominous and growing threat of a Soviet first use of these weapons" and the leaky and deteriorating state of the existing U.S. supply.

Congress in June voted \$3.1 million to start building a binary-chemical-warfare facility in Pine Bluff, Ark. Binary refers to two gases that are inert when stored separately but lethal when combined on the battlefield. Warner said a defeat Thursday would have killed the program. "The Soviet Union has taken chemical warfare more seriously than has the United States for many years," Warner said. "They have maintained a large and capable production base...The Soviets are believed to have from four to 10 times the quantity of toxic-chemical agent in its stockpile compared with that held by the United States."

Warner said Secretary of State, Alexander Haig thinks the Soviets may be using chemical warfare in Afghanistan and Southeast Asia and that Haig says the United States remains committed to a "no first use" policy."

SUGGESTED READING

For those UFO researchers who are seriously interested in keeping abreast of the latest developments in the field of UFOlogy, GSW recommends the following publications:

Center For UFO Studies

CUFOS has four (4) publications available:

1. Associate Newsletter (monthly)
2. Bulletin (quarterly)
3. International UFO Reporter (bi-monthly in Frontiers of Science)
4. The Journal of UFO Studies (semi-annually)

P.O. Box 1621
Lima, Ohio 45802
John Timmerman - Editor

The Australian UFO Bulletin

P.O. Box 43
Moorabbin, Victoria 3189
Australia
\$7.00/yr (over-seas rate)

Retrievals of the Third Kind

Case study of alleged UFO occupants in military custody by: Len Stringfield (contact GSW)

MUFON's Symposium Proceedings

Contact MUFON
1973 thru 1980 available

MUFON's UFO Journal

MUFON, INC
103 OldTowne Rd
Sequin, TX 78155
\$15.00/yr



*TRADEMARK

The GSW News Bulletin is published three times annually...April, August, and December. Regular features include "Directly Speaking" by William H. Spaulding, Director/WD, organizations news, Map of Sightings, as well as interesting articles & stories relating to various aspects of UFOlogy. The GSW News Bulletin is available through subscription only, by mailing the order form below: NON-GSW MEMBERS: \$4.50/yr GSW MEMBERS: \$3.50/yr. Make your check or money order payable to Ground Saucer Watch, Inc.

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